OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2996.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1787.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD watches; patent ſeconds, capped and jewelled and common ſilver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-ſtones.

ALSO, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. †

Imported in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham. Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glaſs, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, iſinglaſs, glauber ſalts, a quantity of refined ſalt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Roſe pink,
Spaniſh brown,	Strewing ſmalt,
Pruſſian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigreaſe,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches	by 24,	23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Briſtol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting bruſhes, pallet knives, prepared oil, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſh, &c. &c. October 12.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

On Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing better than 400 acres of fine land, about 75 whereof are good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, nearly one half very well timbered, and the plough land is good for paſture and all kinds of grain. On the premiſes are two large ſtone houſes and barns, two apple orchards, and a large nurſery of apple trees. It is exceedingly well watered and under good fence, and will be ſold together, or divided, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

ALSO, one other tract of land, lying in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, containing 136 acres, about 10 whereof good meadow, and more may be made, having thereon a ſquared log houſe, a log barn, a log ſpring-houſe near the dwelling, a good young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. Better than one half the land is cleared, and under good fence, the remainder under good timber.

Perſons inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. § THOMAS JONES.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaſer,

ONE hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Neſhaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the eſtate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is ſufficient timber for the eſtate. The land is of ſuch a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premiſes. ep 4 w

October 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late province, now ſtate) of Penſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Darby, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement and two plantations or tracts of land, one of them containing 176 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands late of Andrew Vein, Andrew Mortin and others, the other containing ſix acres three quarters and fourteen perches, adjoining land late of Swan Boon and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Boon, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, October 8, 1787.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe, or was ſtolen from the yard of the Fox-chaſe, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white ſpot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a ſhort ſwitch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, ſhod before. There was on him, when miſſing, a good ſaddle and bridle, and an old green ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, at the three mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chaſe, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief apprehended, ſhall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was ſeen the ſame evening he was miſſing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Sunday night, out of the ſtable, a likely ſorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore paſtern joint. Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief in any jail, and brings the horſe to me, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, a ſmall roan MARE, with a blaze in her face, ſix years old, is a little lame, her off hind leg having been broke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 15, 1787. ¶ MARGARET MAXWELL.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a ſtray, at the place of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inſt. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

Germantown, October 23.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a ſmall blaze in her face, ſhe is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed ounts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, ſarſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COPPER-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and ſlit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot of Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

For SALE; by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen, handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Juſt imported by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In the ſhip Harmony; Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown ſilefias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, Moreens, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle damaſks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4 w

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PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Pyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

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ORDERS received by PETER WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Burlington, for any figure, ſize or ſhape of AMERICAN MADE FLOOR AND BEDSIDE CARPETS, wove after the Axminſter mode, which for ſoftneſs, warmth and duration, exceed any thing of the kind ever attempted in this country.

A few of both floor and bed-ſide carpets are now for ſale in Third-ſtreet, at the ſtore of Richard Wells and Son, where here ſey paper money will be taken for them.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. WOOD BISHOP.

SAVANNAH, October 4.

Copy of a letter from General Clarke, *to his Honor the* Governor.

Long-Creek, September 24, 1787.

SIR,

YOUR favour of the 19th inſtant, I have received, and am informed that the arms and amunition mentioned, have arrived at Waſhington.

I had certain information that a man was killed on the 24th, near Greenſborough, by a party of ſix or ſeven Indians; and that, on the 16th, Col. Barber, with a ſmall party, was waylaid by 50 or 60 Indians, and wounded, and three of his party killed. This, and the information contained in Mr. Barnard's laſt letter, and a variety of other accounts equally alarming, determined me to raiſe what men I could in the courſe of 24 hours, and marched with them to protect the frontiers, in which ſpace of time I collected 160 men, chiefly volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Col. Barber had been attacked; there I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a ſhocking manner, and, after I had buried them, proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the ſouth fork of the Oakmulgee, where, finding I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it, and went up the ſaid river, until I met with a freſh trail of Indians coming towards the frontier ſettlement; I immediately turned, and followed this trail until the morning of the 21ſt, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had juſt croſſed a branch called Jack's Creek, through a thick canebrake, and were encamped and cooking on an eminence. My force then conſiſted of 130 men, 30 having been ſent back on account of their horſes tired and loſt. I drew up my men in three diviſions, the right commanded by Col. Freeman, the left by Major Clarke, and the middle by myſelf. Col. Freemen and Major Clarke, were ordered to ſurround and charge the Indians, which they did with ſuch dexterity and ſpirit, that they immediately drove them from their encampment back into the cank-brake, where, finding it impoſſible for them to eſcape, they obſtinately returned our fire until half paſt four o'clock, when they ceaſed, except now and then a ſhot.

During the latter part of the action, they ſeized every opportunity of eſcaping by ſmall parties, leaving the reſt to ſhift for themſelves. About ſunſet, I thought it moſt adviſeabe to draw off, as the men had ſuffered for want of proviſions nearly two days, and for want of water during the action, but more particularly to take care of the wounded, which amounted to 11, and 6 killed. From every circumſtance I am certain there were not leſs than 25 Indians killed, and am induced to ſuppoſe that could I have ſtaid all night, I muſt have found 40 or 50 dead of their wounds by the morning;—in ſhort, they were totally defeated, with the loſs of their proviſions, clothing, &c. conſiſting of the following particulars:—2 guns, 32 braſs kettles, and 87 large packs; containing blankets, match coats, boots, mocaſoons, tomahawks, pipes, upwards of 100 halters and bridles, &c. from all which, I judge their number was fully equal to our's. Col. Freeman and Major Clarke diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and, from the ſpirit and bravery with which the whole of my little party acted during the action, I do not believe that had we met them in the open woods, we ſhould have been more than five minutes in giving them a total overthrow.

While I was on this excurſion, two ſkermiſhes happened at Greenſborough, in one of which one man was wounded, and in the other, ſix ſtand of arms were loſt, being guarded by only two men, while the reſt of the party were gathering fodder.

Should there not be a Houſe made, I flatter myſelf you will afford the back country all the ſupport in your power. Indeed I cannot proceed much farther without your aſſiſtance; the general ſcarcity of proviſions in this part of the ſtate, points out the neceſſity of ſupplies from below; indeed men cannot be drawn out without it; the delays that this would occaſion would be fatal to the frontiers. Had I not fallen in with that choſen party of Indians, every circumſtance beſpeaks their deſign to diſtreſs the back ſettlers, and I think that Allen's mill, or lower, would by this time have become a frontier ſettlement; and I am convinced that, if the back ſettlers once break, they will not ſtop with us.

I have now to beg your attention to the unfortunate wounded, who are at Reed's Fort; a Doctor, ſome wine, tea, coffee and ſugar, are indiſpenſably neceſſary.

I ſhall expect an anſwer to this as ſoon as poſſible, and ſhould wiſh to be informed of the probability of a houſe being made, if that event ſhould not already have taken place. I think that the neceſſity of activity on, and attention to our frontiers, will prevent my attendance, ſhould the houſe convene.

I am, Sir,
with the utmoſt reſpect,
your Honor's moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant.
E. CLARKE, Brigadier General.

The Hon. GEORGE MATHEWS,
Eſq. Governor of Georgia.

Certified to be a true copy from the original letter,
in Council, Auguſta, September 26, 1787.
BEN. FISBOURN.

We are informed that two or three men have been killed at Shoulderbone ſince Gen. Clarke's defeating a large party of the Creek Indians; that on the 26th the General again croſſed the Oconee with 400 men, and that Colonel Dooley, with 100 more, followed the day after.

AUGUSTA, September 22.

Extract of a letter from General Cooke, at Mulberry-Grove, State of Franklin, to Major Elholm, at Auguſta, dated Auguſt 28, 1787.

"Colonel Typton, the other day, appeared with a party of about 50 men, of ſuch as he could raiſe under pretence of redreſſing a quarrel that had ariſen between our ſheriff and the ſheriff of North-Carolina, though their principal view was to put themſelves in poſſeſſion of our records. This conduct produced a moſt rapid report, that they had made a priſoner of his Excellency to carry him to North-Carolina, which cauſed 200 volunteers to repair immediately to the houſe of Colonel Typton before they became ſenſible of the miſtake; and it was only through the influence of his Excellency that the oppoſite party did not fall a ſacrifice to our Franks. During this time, a body of about 1500 veterans embodied themſelves in order to reſcue their governor (as they thought) out of the hands of the North-Carolinians, and bring him back to the mountains--an inſtance that proves our citizens to have too noble a ſpirit to yield to ſlavery, or to reliſh a national inſult."

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Laſt week the *Baptiſt* Churches belonging to the middle States, by their repreſentatives convened in aſſociation in this city. After finiſhing the particular buſineſs on which they met, as a *religious* body, it was agreed to incorporate with their general circular letter, the following recommendation to their people of the propoſed plan of the *Federal Government*—which has been handed to the printers by a correſpondent, and redounds much to their honor as a ſociety.

After congratulating their brethren on the great increaſe of their churches the year paſt—they proceed, "we alſo congratulate you on the kind interpoſition of Divine Providence, viſible in that happy unanimity which obtained among the members of the late Fœderal Convention, to agree upon, and report to the States in this union, a form of Fœderal government, which promiſes, on its adoption, to reſcue our dear country from that national diſhonor, injuſtice, anarchy, confuſion and bloodſhed, which have already reſulted from the weakneſs and inefficiency of the preſent form, and which we have the greateſt reaſon to fear is but the beginning of ſorrows, unleſs the people lay hold on this favourable opportunity offered to eſtabliſh an efficient government; which we hope may, under God, ſecure our invaluable rights, both civil and religious, and which it will be in the power of the great body of the people, if hereafter found neceſſary, to controul and amend."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 31.

On Wedneſday, the 24th inſtant, the Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth. PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſq; was, at the ſame time, unanimouſly elected Clerk, and JACOB SHALLUS, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Clerk to the Houſe.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſays a correſpondent, that THE CENTINEL and other antifœderal papers ſhould charge the new fœderal conſtitution with being calculated to promote the intereſt of what he, invidiouſly, calls *the well born*. All men in America are *equally* well born. We are all *freemen*, and the ſons of freemen, and the propoſed government *is founded on that principle*; for it guarantees our *Republicaniſm*, and it ſecures to *the pooreſt* the right of electing, *equally with the richeſt and moſt aſſuming*. It renders *every* office attainable by *the pooreſt*, as certainly as the *richeſt* and moſt *haughty*. Theſe antifœderal gentlemen do not like *ſuch a* government, but happily the people do. Theſe writers ſometimes abuſe our good men, and then *ſteal* out the paragraphs when they find they diſguſt. The Centinel, in his firſt number, treats General Waſhington and Dr. Franklin *with contempt*, and then tranſlates his piece into *German*, and leaves out *the vile ſentence*. Our Germans are an honeſt, thinking body of men, and will deſpiſe this trick, which the Centinel has attempted to paſs on them.

The Centinel, one of our correſpondents obſerves, after the inſult on the General and our Preſident in his firſt number, and after ſhewing he was ſenſible he had treſpaſſed on the honeſt feelings of the people, repeats his inſinuations, *that General Waſhington was not equal to the duty of a member of Convention*. This muſt be an *enemy's Centinel* indeed. Have not the advantage of a liberal education, a ſeat in *the firſt Congreſs*, the command of an army of *the moſt enlightened ſons of liberty on earth*, and all the various ſcenes the General has gone through, have not *theſe*, I ſay, given him ſo much knowledge of what concerns the liberty of his country, as to qualify him for the duty to which the *legiſlature of Virginia*, and the voice of *all America*, called him. Can the ſubject of government be *new* to a man of his reflection, his reading, and his opportunities. Let his countrymen look at his farewell letter. 'TIS WORTH THEIR READING AGAIN. Few of us have weighed its merit. It ſhews *a deep knowledge of the ſubject*, and a view of our *preſent* ſituation, that in a leſs enlightened time would give it the reputation of *an inſpired Prophecy*.

What a variety of methods do the oppoſers of our new conſtitution purſue, to prevent the adoption of it. A New-York writer, under the ſignature of BRUTUS, wiſhes to have three confederacies—that is, three times the officers, and three times the expence of the propoſed plan. *If the union is preſerved*, it can have nothing to fear from the Britiſh Colonies on the North, or the Spaniſh on the South; *but if it ſhould be divided into three parts*, European politics would ſoon play off *one* againſt *another*.

Extract of a letter from Eaſton, Oct. 25, 1787.

"We have had a number of publications againſt the new government ſent to this county by George Bryan, none of which have had any effect upon our people. His *Centinels* and *Old Whigs* ſerve only to light the pipes of our honeſt German farmers, who now ſee how much they have been miſled by his honor, and who are now unanimouſly in favor of the new Conſtitution. We ſhall ſend you a good delegation of fœderaliſts to the convention."

We hear that the Preſbytery of Donegall, lately aſſembled in Cumberland county, after finiſhing their eccleſiaſtical buſineſs, unanimouſly agreed to uſe their influence with their reſpective congregations to promote the adoption of the new fœderal government. Theſe pious and ſenſible men, it ſeems, conſidered the honor of God, and the ſucceſs of their labors in the miniſtry, as intimately connected with the eſtabliſhment of a government, whoſe objects are the reſtoration of order, juſtice, and conſtitutional liberty to our country.

We hear that an honeſt German tavern-keeper in this city, to whom a number of Mr. Bryan's publications were committed, to be ſent into the country, upon diſcovering what they were, threw them with honeſt indignation into the fire.

A letter from Henry Laurens, Eſq; of South-Carolina, an old, modeſt and inflexible friend of the people, ſpeaks in the moſt exalted terms of the new fœderal government, and laments, only, that the Preſident General has not greater powers given to him in it

A correſpondent is happy to find that the county of Luzerne is repreſented in the preſent Aſſembly; and adds that there is great reaſon to hope, from the abilities and diſpoſition of the new member, that a perfect reconciliation will be accompliſhed between the government and that diſtrict, where every thing remains at this time in the utmoſt tranquility.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Oct. 17, 1787.

"Mr. Wilſon's ſpeech is read with much approbation here, *by one party*; the other party ſee nothing but nonſenſe and contradictions in it. You have paid a compliment to my judgment, which I am by no means entitled to, having never made the ſcience of government my ſtudy, and I wiſh the bulk of the people felt, like myſelf, diſpoſed to confide in the judgment of thoſe men who have made it their ſtudy, and are by the uprightneſs and integrity of their conduct in private life entitled to confidence. I would not however receive a ſyſtem of government from any ſet of men without examining it, and uſing that degree of reaſon which GOD has given for the regulation of my conduct in life; and if I can diſcover no miſchief in it, I do not feel inclined to ſtart at the *raw head and bloody bones*, which ſome men pretend to diſcover in it, becauſe it happens to differ from a particular ſyſtem of their own, for which they have a fondneſs. As this is the caſe with the conſtitution propoſed by the convention, I am willing to believe that ſuch men as formed the majority of the convention have in this inſtance acted conſiſtent with their former conduct, and recommended ſuch a conſtitution as they believed would be for the happineſs of their country. But altho' I am but ill qualified to judge in affairs of government, I have ſome judgment in the characters of men. I have attended to the converſation of every cluſter of people I have fallen into from the higheſt to the loweſt, and had I never ſeen the new conſtitution, this alone would have determined my opinion. When I hear an upſtart politician who is the oracle of his own little circle, but has not abilities to attract notice on a larger theatre, declaim againſt it as a ſyſtem of tyranny, which endangers the liberty of the people, I know very well that he means his own conſequence is in danger; and when I ſee a man ſet down his wheel-barrow to diſpute the point with a carman, and tell him, that if the new conſtitution is adopted we ſhall no longer have a *free trade*, I conclude he belongs to the abovementioned politician's circle; a third, who is dreſſed like a gentleman, calls it an ariſtocracy, but cannot tell what an ariſtocracy is. On the other hand I perceive that almoſt all the men of property, whoſe occupations and education are ſuch as preclude any ambition of becoming *rulers*, are in favor of the change propoſed. To me it appears that the rights of the people are ſufficiently guarded. Some body muſt be intruſted with power, and a much greater ſhare of it than Congreſs have at preſent, or we ſhall ſoon be a very unhappy people, and I think the conſtitution propoſed has provided as many checks upon the ambition of the rulers, as is neceſſary in any government: Should it eventually degenerate into a mixed monarchy, when this country becomes populous and powerful, I do not think it a change greatly to be regretted, and this, in my opinion, is the only evil to be dreaded, and that cannot happen until a diſtant period. In ſhort, I am highly pleaſed with the conſtitution, becauſe it is far better than I expected; I was apprehenſive the convention would purſue a timid line of policy, and only patch up the old garment. I believe it will be adopted, becauſe it is the only means of preventing a total diſſolution of the union and conſequent civil war; for the old confederation is virtually repealed, and it is not probable that more than one Congreſs more will ever meet under it."

Extract of a letter from Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey, dated October 22, 1787.

"Nothing is talked of here, either in public or private, but the new conſtitution. All read, and almoſt all approve of it. Indeed it requires only to be read, with attention and without prejudice, to be approved of. It is true, there are a few here that do not like the new form of general government; but they are only thoſe who have not yet paid their debts; and therefore the only objection theſe people pretend to make againſt this conſtitution is levelled at the 10th ſection of the firſt article, which puts it out of the power of any individual ſtate to make paper money: And here I cannot forbear to obſerve, that nothing in the whole fœderal conſtitution is more neceſſary than this very ſection; for we find, by woeful experience, that nothing, neither the religion of nature, nor even the pure religion of Jeſus Chriſt, which enjoins honeſty in almoſt every page of it, can make men honeſt. It was therefore abſolutely neceſſary to guard againſt that great inſtrument of fraud, viz. the emiſſion of paper money. It is much to the credit of the people, that neither this great objection of the advocates for a paper currency, nor indeed any other that can poſſibly be raiſed, gains any ground in this part of the country. There are ſeveral petitions in this and the neighbouring counties, ready to be tranſmitted to our aſſembly. In theſe, the numerous ſubſcribers pray the aſſembly, earneſtly as ever they did to God Almighty for the forgiveneſs of their ſins, immediately to call a convention for the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. One of theſe petitions has the following ſtrong and expreſſive ſentence in it: "We are convinced, after the moſt ſerious and unprejudiced examination of the different articles, and ſections of articles of this conſtitution, that nothing but the immediate adoption of it can ſave the United States in general, and this ſtate in particular, from abſolute ruin."

An Eaſtern correſpondent obſerves, "That the pages of hiſtory no where deſcribe a government that has been ſo famous a nurſe of all kinds of vices, as that of the American ſtates ſince their independence. Speculation and oppreſſion in particular were never ſo rampant any where as they have been here. Men in the higher offices have not preyed upon us, for their power has been only nominal. But like the Iſhmaelites of old, every man's hands have been miſchievous upon his neighbour. Individuals and ſtates have all been privateering upon each other. I believe the Grecian ſtates never half equalled us in over reaching, in injuſtice, in knavery, and in mutual jealouſy and diſtruſt. The greateſt defect in our preſent government is this fundamental miſconception of human nature, that to know and do what is right is the ſame thing. Our civil and eccleſiaſtical leaders have in general inſtructed our duty with great clearneſs; but experience has convinced us, that clear knowledge and cool reaſon will not controul ſelfiſhneſs and untoward paſſions. The confederation chalked out a way to teach us our duty; but Congreſs were left to arbitary devices to compel obedience; and for fear of being thought arbitrary, have left us to run our own ways to ſeparate ruin. The new conſtitution, propoſed by the Convention, appears much more perfect. There is no need of arbitary device to go forward with it. Every line of conduct for rulers and for ſubjects is clearly marked.

"There can be no free, good and ſecure government, but where every man is under the coercive power of law. All men in office ſhould be liable to puniſhment when they deviate from the conſtitution, from law and juſtice. And ſubjects ſhould be alſo liable to chaſtiſement, for their various tranſgreſſions of thoſe laws which they make by their repreſentatives, and which are agreeable to the conſtitution. The Fœderal Convention, as I conceive, hold out to us a ſyſtem of government. Under this ſyſtem no man can be above law. Rulers muſt govern according to law; ſubjects muſt walk according to law. The people have power to compel their rulers to do their duty. Rulers have power to compel the people to do their duty. Rulers have power given them ſufficient to make them ſtrong rods; yet the checks to the abuſe of thoſe powers are ample and admirably placed."

At a meeting of ſundry reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Bethlehem, October 22, 1787, for to agree upon the nomination of perſons, to be returned, to ſerve in the ſtate convention, as appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly; and to ſupport ſuch nomination at the election for that purpoſe.

Peter Rhoads, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting was opened by the chairman, and the conſtitution of the United States, as formed by the late convention, being read, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

Reſolved, That this meeting do moſt warmly and cordially approve of the ſaid conſtitution, and they eſteem it the only ſalvation of this country, on which the exiſtence of the United States of America, as a people, depends.

Reſolved, That this meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the public virtue and patriotiſm of the majority of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in calling immediately a convention,

of this ſtate, in purſuance of the recommendation of the fœderal convention.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or abſenting of any member of Aſſembly, who was ſworn to ſerve his country to the beſt of his abilities, tends to ſubvert all order and the fundamental principles of good government, and eſtabliſhes precedents of ariſtocratic powers, for a minority to defeat the proceedings of a majority.

Reſolved, That this meeting nominate four perſons, propoſed by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, as candidates for to ſerve in the ſaid ſtate convention, and that each perſon preſent engage to ſupport this ticket at the enſuing election, and, as much as in him lieth, to prevent all fraud and deceit at the ſaid election.

Reſolved, That each of the candidates, nominated as aforeſaid, do make public declaration before this meeting, that, if it ſhould be his lot to be elected as member of the ſaid convention, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours, that the ſaid conſtitution be ratified.

And the ſaid four candidates accordingly ſeverally made the ſaid declaration before this meeting.

Reſolved, That the chairman ſign theſe reſolves, and that the ſame be printed and publiſhed.

PETER RHOADS, Chairman.

At a General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, in America, holden at New-Haven, in ſaid ſtate, on the 2d Thurſday of October, Anno Domini, 1787.

WHEREAS the Convention of Delegates from the United States, lately aſſembled in the city of Philadelphia, have propoſed a conſtitution for ſaid States, to be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to and ratifying the ſame ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled have unanimouſly reſolved, that ſaid conſtitution, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the Convention, made and provided in that caſe:

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the people of the ſeveral towns of this ſtate, who are qualified by law to vote in town-meetings, to meet on the ſecond Monday of November next (at their uſual place of town-meetings) and chuſe Delegates to meet in a Convention, for the purpoſes mentioned in the aforeſaid reſolves of Convention and Congreſs. And that each town in this ſtate chuſe by ballot the ſame number of delegates to attend the convention aforeſaid, which they have now a right by law to chuſe for repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly; and the towns of Colebrook and Barkhamſtead, which are not repreſented in the General Aſſembly, chuſe each of them one Delegate to attend ſaid Convention: And that the ſaid Delegates who attend the ſaid convention, ſhall be allowed the ſame ſum for their travel to, and attendance in ſaid Convention, as the repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly are entitled to, and may make up their debenture, and receive the ſame from the treaſurer accordingly.

AND it is further Reſolved, That the delegates ſo choſen, aſſemble on the Firſt Thurſday in January next, in the city of Hartford; and when ſo aſſembled, that they chuſe a preſident and ſecretary for the ſaid convention, and it ſhall be the duty of the ſelect men in the ſeveral towns, to warn the voters of their reſpective towns to meet on the ſaid ſecond Monday of November next, for the purpoſe of chuſing ſuch delegates: And that ſuch meeting ſhall be under the ſame regulations as other town-meetings are by law; and that the certificates of the choice of delegates in the reſpective towns ſhall be made by the town-clerks in ſuch towns.

AND that the ſheriff of the county of Hartford be, and he is hereby directed, to make proviſion for the ſaid convention in the ſame manner as for the general aſſembly when ſitting, and his account being allowed by ſaid convention, ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of this ſtate.

A true copy of record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

UPON the return of CORNPLANTER, an Indian Chief, to his nation, in the year 1786, he praiſed the bleſſings of civil government, and propoſed to his countrymen to exchange their ſavage mode of life for the pleaſures of civil ſociety, and offered a plan of government for that purpoſe. Whereupon CAIASHUTA, another Chief, aroſe, and addreſſed his countrymen in the following ſpeech, which may be conſidered as an anſwer to all that *has* been, or *ſhall* be written againſt the propoſed Conſtitution of the United States.

Brothers,

Before it is forbidden by law to ſpeak every thing we think, and do what we pleaſe, I ſhall take the liberty of bearing a teſtimony againſt the government that has been propoſed to us.

I ſhall begin by informing you, that it will deprive us of many of our *deareſt natural rights*. It will prevent our fiſhing or hunting upon the grounds of our neighbours. It will take away from us the power of revenge (ſo ſweet to an Indian) and transfer it to certain perſons, called Judges and Magiſtrates. It will prevent our taking as many wives as we chooſe, and changing them as often as we pleaſe. It will compel us to hoe our own corn, and cook our own victuals, both of which are employments ſuited only for women. It will reſtrain us from drinking and ſmoaking, by impoſing heavy duties upon *Rum* and *Tobacco*, and thereby deprive us of two of the higheſt pleaſures of life. It will puniſh certain acts which we deem eſſential to liberty, and a material portion of our *deareſt rights*, with impriſonment, whipping, and death. Our young men ſhall no more train themſelves for the delightful purſuits of war, by occaſional irruptions upon the American huſbandmen. A formal declaration of war, agreeable to the cuſtoms of civilized nations, will be neceſſary to ſanctify every murder, if we ſubmit to the reſtraints that will be impoſed upon us by civil government. No more will dexterity or ſecrecy in ſtealing entitle our warriors to praiſe in peace, or pre-eminence in war. The pride of our nation, like the oak that yeilds to the north wind, will then mingle with the dead and noiſy leaves under our feet. Thoſe hands, which never felt a ligature of any kind, ſhall then be bound in chains. Your backs ſhall ſwell with ſtripes, inflicted by the hands of mercileſs executioners; and even CAIASHUTA himſelf, who now addreſſes you, and who has ſo often led you to glory in war, and afterwards placed you in ſafety under the tree of peace, ſhall perhaps be the firſt victim to a law that ſhall place him upon a level with a dog, by depriving him of life, not by fine, not by a bullet, not by an arrow, but by the ignominious puniſhment of the halter and the gallows. Theſe hoary locks will then kiſs, for the laſt time, the paſſing breeze. Caiaſhuta's wives ſhall then in vain weep at the feet of his angry judges, in hopes of obtaining his pardon, and his ſons ſhall be threatened with his fate, for nobly ſwearing they will revenge his death. And for what ſhall this neck be made like the crane's? For what ſhall this body feed the birds of the air? Why only for taking a horſe out of a neighbour's field to ride on to our town, or for committing what the white men call treaſon, that is, oppoſing the execution of a law of the ſtate, which was contrary to his intereſt or inclinations.

Nor, brothers, is this all. We muſt ſubmit to yield a certain portion of the profits of our labour for the ſupport of this government. The money exacted from us for this purpoſe will be called *taxes*. If we refuſe to pay them, our horſes, or cattle, or farming utenſils will be ſeized by an officer appointed for that purpoſe, and ſold for the amount of them. If they bring more than is due from us, the reſidue will be kept by the officer who ſells them. The number and ſalaries of the officers of government will be beyond calculation. NINETEEN men will be taken from their ploughs, and employed every day in the year in an executive council, in reading news-papers, and giving away profitable offices. Even the ſecretary of this body, whoſe only buſineſs will be to light the fire of the councillors, ſhall receive for this ſervice 750l. a year. Thus you ſee, brothers, the dangers and oppreſſions to which you will expoſe yourſelves by adopting the moſt ſimple form of civil government that can be offered to you. It will deſtroy our heaven-born equality of rank and property. It will furniſh the means of advancement to men who are noted for "wiſdom and virtue," and thereby favor their becoming the lords and maſters of their leſs wiſe and induſtrious neighbours. Brothers, our ſituation is not ſo bad as has been repreſented to you by ſome ſpecious and declamatory orators in their ſpeeches at a late council fire. Our cabins are ſtill proof againſt the ſnow ſtorm. Our granaries are ſtill filled with corn, and if we have not veniſon enough for all the families of our nation, the kettles of your head men have never been empty. The ſun ſhines bright through yonder cloud. The great ſpirit is propitious. We embrace once more the liberty, the independence, and the bleſſings of the ſavage life. Away with all your forms of civil government. They have all of them, in their turns, enſlaved the nations that have adopted them. Even the ſimpleſt democracies have been the richeſt Savannas of ſlavery. Savages alone have preſerved their liberties. Who ever heard of an Indian tyrant or ſlave? Shew me the one, or the other, and this tomahawk ſhall immediately ſlake its thirſt in his blood."

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

HAVING ſpent a few weeks in a retired part of your city, I obſerved near my lodgings a great concourſe of people aſſemble every evening at the houſe of a certain major Boyd. I was led to enquire who this major Boyd was, what the buſineſs of the perſons was who met at his houſe, and who they were. My landlord, who is a very diſcreet kind of a man, gave me the following anſwers to my queſtions. He told me that major Boyd had lately failed as a vendue-maſter, and had left his two ſecurities to pay 700l. to the ſtate for him—that the perſons who met at his houſe were the minority, who are oppoſed to the new government—that judge Bryan (an officer of government) attends their meetings—that the other members of this ſociety conſiſt chiefly of officers of government, eight or ten back county members of aſſembly and council, and three or four ſtrangers, and that they deviſe ways and means every night to circulate pamphlets and pieces againſt the new conſtitution. I thought it neceſſary to give you this information before I left the city, that the inhabitants of your ſtate, and of the neighbouring ſtates, may know from how ſmall a body, and from whoſe houſe, all the oppoſition to the fœderal government has ariſen in Pennſylvania.

I forgot to mention before, that a certain T. Nicholſon, the Accomptant-General of your ſtate, belongs to the major's evening parties.

A JERSEYMAN.

To the PEOPLE of CHESTER COUNTY.

A WRITER in Hall and Sellers paper of the 24th inſt. under the ſignature of AGRICOLA, addreſſes you on the ſubject of the enſuing election for Deputies to the State Convention, and blames the people of East-Whiteland for publiſhing an advertiſement deſiring you to meet, during the ſitting of the Supreme Court, to form a ticket againſt the ſaid election. No inhabitant of East-Whiteland or anti-federaliſt was concerned in framing the advertiſement complained of;—the writers were actuated by the pureſt motives, and a wiſh to lend a helping hand to eſtabliſh an efficient government in the United States. But it would ſeem that Agricola and his coadjutors have kindly ſaved you the trouble of meeting, by making a ticket previous to the late general election, without appriſing you of ſuch buſineſs being intended, and ſpeaks of committees being previouſly nominated for each of the diſtricts compoſing the county, when, in fact, no perſons were authoriſed by all the diſtricts to attend; one, I know, made no nomination, and if it had, would not have ſent ſuch men as preſumed to repreſent it.

I am as far removed from flattery or detraction as AGRICOLA, and highly eſteem ſome of the perſons propoſed, but I know the county is not ſo barren as to be obliged to make uſe of either of their names in forming a ticket at leaſt equal, and I think ſuperior, and one in which you may repoſe full confidence. That Judas-like complacence and electioneering indifference, of which that writer ſpeaks, can be underſtood by himſelf only. I am as much intereſted as any of you, and earneſtly deſire that, throwing aſide all party, you will endeavour to chuſe the moſt ſuitable men in the county—men of abilities equal to the great taſk, if ſuch can be found, whoſe conduct in private life will not diſgrace the virtuous and the good Electors of Cheſter county.

A FRIEND TO EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

Cheſter County, Oct. 25, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

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A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, conſiſting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of which is two ſtories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two ſtories high and three rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſmoke-houſe, a large hay houſe with a number of ſtalls for horſes, and other out houſes; on it is an apple orchard of the beſt kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber ſwamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaſer may, if he chuſes, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

NOAH HAINES.

Townſhip of Eveſham, County of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

October 12, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 9th of June laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Alſo a ſmall grey MARE, about ſeven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the noſe than elſewhere. They have been advertiſed before, were appraiſed, and advertiſed for ſale, but the ſubſcriber thought the ſale too low, has therefore advertiſed them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon townſhip, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſt. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herſelf Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, ſaid wench ſaid ſhe belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jerſey, but had ſome time ſince purchaſed her time. The owner or owners of ſaid Child, if any it has, is therefore requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15, 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Cain, containing 183 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of William Wright, John Wall, and others; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Samuel Pikens, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 9th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, containing 131 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Robert Hammons, John Freeman, and others; late the eſtate of William Cowan; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Goſhen, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 126 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertſon, Robert Kelly, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Dawſon, and to be ſold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in the townſhip of East-Nottingham, and part in the townſhip of New-London, containing 180 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Hughes, John Crawford, and others. Alſo at ſame time and place will be expoſed to public Sale, a meſſuage and three acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, known by the name of the Mine-houſe, bounded by lands of John Jackſon, William Baily, and others; all late the eſtate of Michael Ryan, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Taxes for Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, together with coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. unto NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, the ſaid Eſtates will be Sold, (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will accrue.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.

Bucks County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

		County Tax for the years					Second Claſs Tax.	Fund. Tax.	State Mo.	Effective Sup. 1781.		Supplies.		Funding Tax.	
FALLS Township.		1781.	1782.	1783.	1785.	1786.		1782.	1782.	Specie.	State Mo.	1782.	1783.	1785.	1786.
	Acres.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jonathan Kirkbride,	4		0 6 0	0 0 9					0 1 6			0 11 0	0 4 6		
Lands late of Jacob Shallus,	140		0 7 3	0 9 0								7 3 8	3 10 6		
Sarah Growden's life eſtate,	400			1 10 6									12 5 4		
Joſeph Few's ſnuff-mill,				0 10 0									3 16 8		
Colonel Farmer,	100														0 15 0
Samuel Hillegas,	190					0 3 9						3 11 0			
Joſeph Aſhton,	32											1 15 0			
MILLFORD Township.															
John Shellys,	100											21 18 0			
Michael Everhart,	255	0 3 0	0 9 0				1 13 0					8 16 0			
Abraham Taylor,	25		0 1 3									1 2 0			
TINICUM Township.															
John Reed's late land, lot No. 2	110		0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 4 6			1 8 0	0 6 2	0 2 7	0 2 10
3	102		0 0 9	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 10			0 2 3			0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 10	0 3 2
4	102		0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9			0 1 6			0 9 4	0 6 4	0 2 8	0 2 10
5	102		0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 4			0 3 9			1 6 4	0 12 8	0 3 5	0 5 4
6	170		0 0 9	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 7			0 2 3			0 14 8	0 14 2	0 5 11	0 6 2
7	155		0 2 3			0 2 1			0 6 9			2 5 4			0 8 4
8	137		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			1 0 8	0 11 4	0 5 0	0 4 10
9	822		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3			0 3 0			0 16 4	0 12 0	0 5 2	0 5 2
Henry Stover,	10		0 0 6						0 1 6			0 7 6			
NOCKAMIXON Township.															
James Morgan's land,	250	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 5 6			0 5 6		0 7 6	0 9 11		1 17 4	2 1 0		
Benjamin Holdren, for A. Erwin's eſtate,	30			0 2 6	0 1 0							0 17 0	0 17 6	0 9 3	
John Cooper's land,	50		0 2 6	0 1 6					0 7 6			1 17 4	0 11 0		
David Marpole,	50			0 1 0	0 1 0								0 7 0	0 3 2	
James Thatcher,	50			0 1 6									0 11 0		
Arthur Erwine,	40	0 0 6					0 3 0	0 10 0		0 5 0	0 5 0				
BUCKINGHAM Township.															
Samuel Pleaſants,	71		0 7 6						1 2 6			5 12 6			
SPRINGFIELD Township.									0 4 6			1 6 8			
Michael Arnſt,	50		0 1 6												
John Chapman,	80					0 1 9									
SOUTHAMPTON Township.															0 7 9
Lawrence Growden's eſtate,	25			0 3 0		0 1 10									
BENSALEM Township.													1 5 0		0 7 6
Lands now or late in the tenor of Joſeph Siddell,	10												1 3 6		
HAYCOCK Township.															
Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire,	230			0 4 6	0 3 6								1 13 6	0 14 2	
John Rhoar,		0 1 3					0 12 6								
John Strawſnider,	50				0 1 0									0 3 7	
ROCKHILL Township.															
Thomas Mayberry,	242				0 5 0									1 3 6	
Charles Mayberry,	225				0 5 3									1 0 6	
Peter Boor,	125				0 5 3									1 0 6	
William Mayberry,	243				0 10 0									2 0 0	
Paul Freed's eſtate,	200				0 6 3									1 5 0	
Peter Stover,	75				0 2 6									0 10 0	
Samuel Freed,	150				0 2 6										

Public NOTICE is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT in obedience to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, of the 29th day of September laſt, to chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a Convention on the Federal Conſtitution, a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and county as are fixed by law for holding the elections of Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly; and that ſaid election is to be conducted by the officers who conducted the laſt General Election, and agreeable to the rules and regulations thereof, and at which places the electors of the city and county are to chooſe Five Perſons for the city, and Five Perſons for the county, to ſerve in a State Convention.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a Plantation or piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing, by computation, 100 acres; on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Haverford road, 7 miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern. Taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of William Lether, innholder, near the premiſes, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the Sixth of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a tan-yard, and a number of vatts, with a ſtone bark-houſe, currying ſhop, and ſundry other buildings and improvements, with the following lots of Ground thereunto belonging: No. 1. Containing 114 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder, George Kreemer, and King-ſtreet. No. 2. Containing 2 acres and 23 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder and Roxborough-ſtreet. No. 3 Containing 1 acre, 68 perches and 6 feet; bounded by land of Jacob Snyder and others. No. 4. Containing-----126 perches, and 6 tenth parts of a perch, bounding on Germantown Main-ſtreet, and land heretofore Benjamin Shoemaker's. No. 5. Containing------30 perches; bounded by Germantown Main-ſtreet and the laſt deſcribed lot, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as late the property of Abraham Jones, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 42 acres and 112 perches, ſituate, lying and being in Whitpain townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Biſbing, Catherine Singers and others. Late the eſtate of Patrick Megargel, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 25 acres and a half, ſituate, lying and being in Upper-Dublin townſhip; bounded by lands of Hugh Burks, John Burks and others. Late the eſtate of Edward M'Vaugh, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one meſſuage and 141 acres or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Miller, David Jones and others. Late the eſtate of Valentine Sivell, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 1ſt day of November next, on the premiſes (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ISAAC KIRK.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 18th of laſt month, a likely bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, had, when he came there, a rag about one leg. He has been advertiſed in the neighbourhood, but no owner appeared.

Ninth mo. 22d, 1787. THOMAS WILKINSON.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the 8th day of next month, at one o'clock, P. M.

A PLANTATION, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. The plantation contains 250 acres, 18 whereof meadow, the remainder good plow and timber land. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, barn and cow houſe. The griſt-mill an over-ſhot, on a large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr running on a country ſtone, a rolling ſcreen, and 3 bolting cloths almoſt new; alſo a new dwelling-houſe near the griſt-mill. The mills having lately been rebuilt and repaired are in good order for buſineſs, and may be entered on in the ſpring. The whole may be ſeen at any time by applying to the tenants, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, October 6, 1787.

Cheſter county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for cash or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Geigler, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 6th day of November next, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery,

ALL the real eſtate of Conrad Zimmerman, late deceaſed, conſiſting in three tracts of Land, adjoining each other; the firſt tract containing 125 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate 37 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other buildings, and convenient for a tavern, being ſituate on a road leading to Philadelphia, hath a fine orchard, a good well, and is well provided with timber, the remainder being clear upland and meadow. The ſecond tract contains 91 acres, 125 perches and allowance, hath a good dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard, cleared land, and ſufficient timber. The third contains about 14 acres and allowance, moſtly clear upland, and the remainder woodland. The ſaid tracts may be ſold jointly or ſeparate, being all patented land, and a lawful title can be given for it; a good part of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed will be ſold the ſame day on the premiſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will give good attendance at the place and time appointed.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, } Adminiſtrators.
MATTHIAS SHEIFFELY, }

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26, Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

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